



BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

(URBAN DISTRICT).

REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF FOLKESTONE

during the Year 1914.

BY

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (Camb.),

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

To which is appended the Annual Report of the
Inspector of Nuisances for the Year
1914.

FOLKESTONE :
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17, George Lane.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT FOR 1914.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--|
| DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | Borough of Folkestone (Urban District). |
| AREA (inclusive of area covered by water) | ... | ... | ... | 2,630 Acres |
| RATEABLE VALUE | ... | ... | ... | £268,409 |
| POPULATION (estimated to middle of 1914) | ... | ... | ... | 34,163 |
| DENSITY OF POPULATION | ... | ... | ... | 12·9 persons per acre |
| BIRTH RATE | ... | ... | ... | 17·7 per 1,000 of population |
| DEATH RATE | ... | ... | ... | 10·8 „ „ „ |
| INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE | ... | ... | ... | 61·1 per 1,000 births registered |
| ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE | ... | ... | ... | 0·3 per 1,000 of population |
| DIARRHŒA DEATH RATE | ... | ... | ... | 0·2 „ „ „ |
| CANCER DEATH RATE | ... | ... | ... | 1·6 „ „ „ |
| PHTHISIS DEATH RATE | ... | ... | ... | 0·8 „ „ „ |
| TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES | ... | ... | ... | 341 |
| (including Tuberculosis all forms). | | | | |



Borough of Folkestone.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
FOLKESTONE,

JANUARY, 1915.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary and Hospitals
Committee.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1914.

Physical Features and General Character of the District.—Folkestone is essentially a seaside resort on the south coast of Kent, overlooking the Straits of Dover. The town is built up on the cliffs, which have a south aspect and is intersected by a valley which runs up in a north-westerly direction from the harbour towards the range of chalk downs which protect it to the north. The old portion of the town lies in this valley and on the slopes on either side. This valley forms roughly the boundary between the West and East Wards as far as the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Embankment. The railway running East and West divides these two wards from the North Ward, which extends from the railway to the range of hills behind, and together with the West Ward is contiguous with the Cheriton and Sandgate Districts to the west. To the east it is bounded by the parish of Capel.

Geological Formation, &c.—The geological strata visible are of the cretaceous age, with here and there superficial deposits of loam and brick earth. The town is built mainly on the "Folkestone beds." the uppermost member of the lower green sand.

These beds are about 90ft. in thickness; they consist of light fawn coloured sands with layers and concretionary masses of siliceous limestone and are well seen in section in the cliffs on both sides of the harbour. Below these are the "Sandgate beds" visible on the shore where the shingle has been washed away. They consist of dark slate coloured clayey sand, which holds up a good deal of water that has percolated through the sandy beds above. There is consequently a tendency to slip in the case of the latter, and thus to cover and obscure the "Sandgate beds" with the debris. These formations dip gently to the north-east, and about half-a-mile from the foot of the chalk escarpment behind the town the gault comes on above the "Folkestone beds." This is a stiff, bluish clay 100 feet thick, forming a belt of stiff land, averaging half-a-mile in breadth, all along the base of the hill. It appears in section in the cliffs to the east of the harbour overlying the "Folkestone Beds" and dipping gradually till it reaches sea level in East Wear Bay beyond Copt Point. It eventually disappears under the "Chloritic marl" which forms the base of the chalk. This marl is full of dark green grains of glauconite, and was formerly considered to be a local representative of the Upper Green Sand. Above this comes the chalk escarpment which is the eastern extremity of the North Downs. In the immediate neighbourhood only the lower and middle divisions of the formation are present.

Occupations of Inhabitants, &c.—The Port of Folkestone which next to Dover is the nearest to the French coast, is in communication by steamboat service with Boulogne. The extra service established from Flushing last year continues to further increase this traffic. A large amount of cargo is also brought by this route. Besides a considerable fishing industry, there is a coastwise trade, and also an oversea trade from the French and Baltic Ports.

There is a considerable residential population, but the main asset of the town is its claim as a health resort, and in consequence there are numerous hotels and lodging houses which give a considerable amount of employment, especially during the summer months. The only local industry is the building trade. There are also a number of private schools for boys and girls which cause a preponderance in the 9—16 years of age period.

House Accommodation.—The residential portions of the town consist of a good class of house laid out with a considerable amount of open space, such as public gardens and squares, but on account of high ground rents there are few houses standing in their own grounds.

In the more recently built parts the streets are wide, but in the old town they are narrow and tortuous.

The Building Bye-law No. 48, which excludes new houses erected in streets existing before 1855, should be altered so that it may apply to old streets for Sanitary purposes.

A considerable amount of work has in recent years been done towards keeping the surroundings of houses in a cleanly condition, and on the whole the district may be considered well cared for in this respect, but naturally, there are wide differences depending on the habits of the various tenants and houses in the same street will vary, both inside and out, according to the care bestowed upon them by the respective inmates.

The supervision over the erection of the new houses is entrusted to the Building Inspector, who is responsible for the buildings conforming to the Bye-laws.

There appears to be a tendency to provide houses of the four-roomed type, the lack of which I referred to in my last report, and the erection of a still further number is under contemplation in the near future.

Housing and Town Planning Act.

| | | | |
|----|--|--------|----|
| 1. | The number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 | ... | 33 |
| 2. | The number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | | 23 |
| 3. | The number of representations made to the Local Authority, with a view to the making of closing orders | | 23 |
| 4. | The number of closing orders made... | ... | 9 |
| 5. | The number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders | | 10 |
| 6. | The number of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation | | 3 |

7. The general character of the defects found to exist.

Two houses were in such a dilapidated state as to be unfit for habitation, 7 were of a back-to-back character, 10 were dilapidated and insufficiently ventilated around the houses, and 2 of the latter also had an unsatisfactory water supply from a well.

The representations included above were made up of two houses in Peter Street, one in Bennett's Yard, one in Norris Place, four in Little Fenchurch Street, 10 on the Bayle, one in Beach Street, one in Arthur street, one in George Lane, and two in South Street.

No demolition orders were made during the year.

The Closing Orders comprised two houses in Beach Street, three in Portland Place, one in Saffron's Place, one in Dover Street, and one in Norris Place. Two houses in which representations were submitted Closing Orders were deferred pending steps being taken to carry out alterations and repairs which would render them fit for habitation.

Eighteen houses are awaiting inspection by the Committee at the end of the year, the representations having been made by the Medical Officer.

Some difficulty has arisen from time to time in the working of this Act. This has chiefly occurred when the question of demolition, after a Closing Order, has been considered, the safety and stability of the adjoining property has been called in question if the demolition order was carried out.

Water Supply.—With the exception of some 20 houses, the whole district is supplied by the Folkestone Waterworks Company, which derives its supply mainly from a deep well (130 feet) in the chalk situated at Standen in the Alkham Valley, some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of the town. There is also a deep well (90 feet) in the lower green sand at the Shearway Works, situated at the foot of the hills, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the north-west of the town, and close to the reservoirs. These two wells yield on an average 800,000 gallons and 500,000 gallons respectively per diem. A further supply of some 300,000 gallons is derived from a tunnel in the chalk escarpment immediately behind the reservoirs. A third deep well (about 185 feet) exists in the chalk formation at Lydden, about one mile to the N.E. of that at Standen, the yield from

which is estimated at 1,000,000 gallons per diem. So far this well has not been drawn upon, but the mains are ready laid for future use.

The capacity of the reservoirs, which are five in number, and concreted throughout, is 20,000,000 gallons. Into these the water from the above-mentioned wells is pumped, and is distributed through the mains, to the various parts of the district by the force of gravity.

The supply is constant throughout, and no complaints have reached me as to quantity or quality.

I enclose a copy of the chemical analysis made by Messrs. Harvey and Hawkins, of Canterbury, Analysts for the Folkestone Waterworks Company.

[COPY.]

South Eastern Analytical Laboratory,
Watling Chambers,

Canterbury,
20th October, 1914.

Water Analysis—Folio 16775.

The Folkestone Water Company. Tap off Supply Main.
Sample marked as above.

Received 17th October, 1914.

N.B.—All numerical results expressed in grains per gallon.

| Description or Number of Sample. | | | | As above. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------|
| Appearance | ... | ... | ... | Clear. |
| Colour | ... | ... | ... | Blue-green. |
| Smell ... | ... | ... | ... | Normal. |
| Chlorine in Chlorides... | | | ... | 2'31. |
| Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates | | | ... | None. |
| Nitrogen in Nitrates | ... | | ... | 0'24. |
| Ammonia | ... | ... | ... | None. |
| Albuminoid Ammonia | ... | | ... | 0'0008. |
| Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes | | | ... | Trace only. |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours | | | ... | 0'032. |
| Hardness before boiling (total) | | | ... | 21'6. |
| Hardness after boiling (permanent)... | | | | 6'6. |
| Total Solid Matter | ... | | ... | 29'61. |
| Microscopical Examination of Deposit | | | | Slight and unimportant. |

Remarks.—The above results are satisfactory and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination is also satisfactory.

(Signed) HARVEY & HAWKINS,
Public Analysts, Borough of Folkestone.

Milk Supply.—About 75 per cent. of the supply is imported from outside the district. This, together with that which is supplied from the Cowsheds within the district, is subjected to constant supervision, and samples are taken at frequent intervals to ensure a wholesome and pure supply.

During the year 49 samples of milk were taken. Three samples showed adulteration with water, ranging from 3·8% to 6·5%.

All samples were free from chemical preservatives or colouring matter.

Two cases were brought before the Magistrates. In the first, a fine of £3 3s. and £1 15s. costs was imposed, and in the second, a fine of 10s. and £1 12s. costs.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops have been regularly inspected, and special attention has been paid to the latter, on account of the unsatisfactory practice of many of the small class of these premises being used for the sale of other articles often of a character which would be liable to contaminate milk either from effluvia or by attracting flies. Owing to the restrictions required, I find that the number of these premises has very much diminished. Where they continue, the use of gauze or butter muslin as a covering to vessels containing milk is insisted on, and the danger pointed out of allowing this objectionable practice to continue. There are 17 dairies, 5 cowsheds and 48 purveyors of milk. The more recent dairies are well installed and provided with cooling apparatus. In two out of the 5 cowsheds cooling is carried out before the milk is dispatched. The supply coming in from surrounding districts, which is the major portion, is subject to constant supervision, samples being taken to ensure a wholesome and pure supply. This constant supervision is much needed, as some of the cowsheds, from which the milk is derived, and the methods or conveniences for cleaning utensils, or watering the cows, cooling the milk, and care for the cleanliness of milkers and their methods, are not as satisfac-

tory as could be desired. Greater care requires to be exercised by retailers to ensure that the whole of their supply is derived from premises the surroundings of which, and the methods of procuring and dealing with the milk, are above suspicion, for it is not uncommon to find a certain amount of retailer's supply is derived from premises which are quite satisfactory, but this is supplemented in times of great demand by milk derived from some small cowsheds where the reverse is the case.

Tuberculous Milk.—In addition to the above-mentioned 49 samples, others to the number of 20 have been submitted to the Kent County Council Laboratory for bacteriological examination to determine the presence of tubercular infection or morbid condition of the milk. In three instances Tubercle Bacilli were discovered. Owing to the milks coming from outside the district, we had no statutory powers to deal with them. I however, communicated with the Medical Officers of the districts in which the farms were situated, and obtained their co-operation in the matter.

The Tuberculosis Order was suspended during the year. The Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, should come into force on January 1st, 1915, unless a later date is fixed for the Act to come into operation.

Administration in regard to Milk.—The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885 is in force; also Regulations under Section 13 of such Act.

Other Foods.—Various articles of food were found unsatisfactory and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

A detailed list of the articles destroyed will be found in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Meat Inspection.—The Inspector of Nuisances, who holds a special certificate in Meat Inspection, undertakes this work. The services of the Assistant Inspector, who also holds the Certificate, being now available, more attention has been paid to this branch of work and also to the visiting of the various slaughter-houses. Carcases exposed in the butchers' shops are from time to time examined. In addition to this a considerable amount of time is devoted to the inspection of foreign meat arriving from the Continent at the Port in compliance with the Foreign Meat and Unsound Food Regulations.

During the year 102,575 carcasses of pigs passed through the Port, besides a considerable quantity of other food.

It was found necessary to destroy three pigs found to be Tuberculous, one hind quarter with blood tumours, one pig with hydraemia, one cystic liver, as well as 5-cwt. of livers that were re-exported.

Of 644 tubs of raspberries weighing 371 cwts., 17 tubs weighing 15 cwts. were destroyed, and 627 were refused permission to be landed. 18-lbs. of apricots were also destroyed.

A detailed list of foods imported and condemned may be found at the end of this report.

One sample of compound lard was taken, and the analysis forwarded to the Local Government Board at their request.

Large quantities of pork were killed outside the Borough and brought into the various butcher's shops. This causes much time to be expended in carrying out proper inspection of these carcasses.

There appears to be some increase in the number found affected with Tuberculosis. The probability is that others similarly affected have escaped inspection.

More care requires to be exercised in the supervision and selection of pig food, as it is evident that milk or other food has been used without due regard to the possibilities of Tuberculous infection. Food of any description is too apt to be thought good enough for pigs.

The remedy is the establishment of a Public Abattoir where all slaughtering could be carried out under the supervision of a properly qualified Inspector. All meat killed outside should also be deposited for inspection in the same building. No carcase should be allowed to be removed except such as has been stamped or marked as having been passed by the Inspector.

The Slaughter-houses, six of which are registered, and one licensed yearly, are mostly situated in the old parts of the town in crowded areas, which render them objectionable from the hygienic, as well as from the humane point of view. With one exception they are antiquated erections which require constant attention in order to keep them up to the requirements of the bye-laws. Here again the need of an Abattoir is evident, but until private owners can be induced to use it, it cannot be expected to pay, and at the present time it is not possible to compel them to do so.

Action under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—A detailed statement of the work done during the year under the above Acts will be found in the accompanying Report of the Inspector of Nuisances, who is the Inspector appointed under the Acts.

Nuisances.—These are dealt with by intimation notices for their abatement, also by interviews with the owners or persons concerned. In general this proceeding is found sufficient for the abatement. In some cases it is found necessary to follow these notices up with a legal notice. Out of 503 cases of nuisances reported it was found necessary to serve 152 intimation notices, 56 of which required the extra pressure of a legal notice. Details of the above are furnished in the Inspector's Report.

In the middle of June, Dr. Copeman, of the Local Government Board made an inspection of the district in connection with accumulations of refuse in allotment gardens, stables, mews, the Refuse Destructor, and their relation with the Fly nuisance.

The usual steps were taken during the year, pamphlets (a copy of which is enclosed) were circulated throughout the town.

Special attention was directed to the removal of refuse from the Mews and Stables, and the speedy burying of manure in Allotment Gardens.

In consequence of the action taken complaints of accumulations in the market gardens, etc., have been less frequent, these accumulations having been apparently dealt with by the owners and dug in at once.

Destruction of Rats.—During the year operations were undertaken by the Corporation at five centres, comprising private houses, shops and stores. Various methods are employed, traps, virus, strychnine, and barium carbonate. In the case of the baits these were laid down until they had ceased to be eaten, and in the majority of cases it was reported that no more rats had been seen. Where runs have been found they have in several cases been filled in. Operations are still proceeding.

£5 is included in the estimates for the ensuing year.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Sewer Outfall.—The condition of the Sewer Outfall remains practically in the same state as referred to in my last annual reports. The plans have been approved by the Local Government Board, who have granted permission for the Council to obtain a loan to carry out their plans, which comprise the extension in an eastward direction to a point in deep water off Copt Point.

Messrs. Manserhg were preparing their necessary report, before the issuing of tenders, when the Council intimated that they would defer the matter for the present.

The Condition of House Drains.—The drains of all new buildings are required to be laid according to the Building Bye-laws, which also require that they should be water-tight. They are tested and examined by the Building Inspector before being passed. As regards the older houses these are being examined year by year and much improvement has been effected in this direction. Recently, however, we have been practically precluded from employing the water test, which I consider is the only reliable test for revealing defects. It is recommended that only the smoke test or the coloured water test should be employed, both of which give only negative results. Every drain is liable through accident or carelessness to become blocked, and thus to undergo the water test, which, if the drain is faultily constructed, or has weak and defective joints, at once finds out these weak spots and does by natural process what is claimed we do by artificially applying the water test. Therefore I cannot see the use of precluding the water test as artificially applied, and I am of opinion this matter ought to be re-considered.

As these Bye-laws refer only to new buildings, only such sanitary repairs as are discovered on examination by the Sanitary Department are made to comply with the Bye-laws. If those instances in which defects are found by private individuals which frequently occur, no notice is received by the Sanitary Department, and the work is carried out by those individuals, and the Department has therefore no opportunity of satisfying itself with regard to the efficiency of the work. It would appear to be only reasonable that notice should be given to the Sanitary Department in every case in which a drain has been opened, and I would suggest in framing new Bye-laws, this should be borne in mind.

Method of Disposal of Sewage.—With the exception of some half-a-dozen houses lying on the outskirts of the town, this is effected by means of water carriage discharging the sewage untreated directly into the sea.

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.—This work is carried out by the Corporation. The refuse, both house and trade, is collected in covered carts from all premises at least three times a week, and from the busiest parts of the town and large hotels more frequently.

The fish offal from the Market, which used to be removed in tumbrils for destruction at the Refuse Destructor, is now being treated by special plant for reducing it to pulp, after which it is dried and made into powder. This is sold to a firm for manufacture into manure.

In addition to this, the flue dust of the Destructor is used for mixing with disinfectants, thus making a disinfectant powder; the clinker is used for road surfaces, and material for concrete making is also produced. Concrete slabs for the pavement of footways in the Borough are turned out.

All refuse as well as carcasses and other condemned food is now destroyed in the Destructor.

Offensive Trades.—No offensive trade is carried on in the district.

Bye-laws as to Common Lodging Houses.—There are now four of these houses in the town.

At one Common Lodging House a new urinal has been constructed, the roof and yard paving repaired. At another, the ticket stating the cubical contents and the number of persons for each room had become obliterated. These were re-measured, and new tickets pasted.

Sanitary Administration.—The following adoptive Acts (among others) and Bye-laws are in force in the district: —

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, adopted in 1896.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted in 1890.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, adopted in 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, adopted in 1909.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted in 1908.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, allowed in 1880.

Bye-laws with respect to Alteration of Buildings, etc., allowed in 1907.

Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, allowed in 1889.

Bye-laws under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, *re* Water Closets, allowed in 1904.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter Houses, allowed in 1904, replacing the Bye-laws made in 1858, which were defective and antiquated.

Bye-laws to regulate the keeping of animals on premises, so as not to be injurious to health, etc., allowed in 1905.

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order of 1885.

Regulations as to Infectious Diseases on Ships arriving at Folkestone.

SCHOOLS.

Lavatory Accommodation.—This is not sufficiently recognised as a means for enforcing cleanliness amongst the children, and more advantage might be taken of the accommodation afforded, which is however in some cases still very inadequate.

The floors in class room, corridors, and staircases throughout the Schools have been treated with a dust preventing preparation, which has given very satisfactory results.

Closures of Public Elementary Schools by Orders of the Sanitary Authority, during 1913.—The following School was closed for the period mentioned on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever among extra district scholars :—

Morehall—14 days (October 19th to November 1st).

Arrangements for the Medical Inspection of School Children.—The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough is also the School Medical Officer, and carries out the statutory duties for School Medical Inspection.

Action taken for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Disease.—As School Medical Officer information is available through the Managers, Teachers, and Attendance Officers, of the occurrence of infectious disease among the scholars. If no medical man is in attendance the case is visited by the School Nurse, who reports the nature of the case. An exclusion notice stating nature of disease is sent to the teacher of the school which the child attends, and if the disease is not notifiable a card is sent to the parents giving general information of the disease, and instructions as to keeping the child at home, and notifying the teachers of any further cases. On the occurrence of measles in a school, these cards are at once sent to the parents of all the children in the infants' department. In the case of a notifiable disease, a card of instruction and advice is left from the Health Department.

All the Council Schools have now been provided with jet drinking fountains, and I hope that this system will be introduced throughout the Voluntary Schools, St. Mary's Boys' Department being the only one so provided.

Methods of Dealing with Infectious Disease.—The Infectious Diseases Notification Act adopted in 1890, and the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act adopted in 1896, are in force in the Borough.

Small Pox Hospital.—Provision is made for the isolation of Small Pox at the Small Pox Hospital. This building, which is situated at the foot of the hills on the Dover Road, about half-a-mile N.E. of the town, is a wooden structure containing two wards, and is capable of accommodating four patients and two nurses. There is sufficient space for the erection of further pavilions if necessary. Three bedrooms, a kitchen-dining room, bathroom, and the necessary offices are in course of erection, and will shortly be completed. A well is being sunk in the chalk, which is expected to reach water at the depth of 140 or 150 feet, the water from which will be pumped by a windmill to a large tank of 1,130 cubic feet capacity (holding approximately 7,000 gallons) at the side of the chalk pit enabling it to be supplied by gravity to both blocks.

A bathroom has been added to each wing of the Ward block, and the ventilation has been much improved by inserting Louvred

windows throughout. Hot water is available from a boiler for the baths, etc., and a small cremator has been provided for the destruction of pail and other refuse.

Liquid sewage is treated by passing through a septic tank.

Arrangements are being made with a view of purchasing the site.

Sanatorium.—Provision for the accommodation and isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric patients is provided in this institution, which stands enclosed by an iron fence on $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground, on the eastern boundary of the town. The building consists of an administrative block, 3 ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, a disinfecting chamber with Thresh's steam disinfector, boiler house, and carriage lodge. The old administrative building is now used as an observation block, and contains three single bedded wards.

Three diseases can be treated concurrently in the hospital, viz.: Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever. The accommodation is as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|----------|
| 1.—Scarlet Fever Block | ... | ... | 14 beds. |
| 2.—Diphtheria Block | ... | ... | 20 „ |
| 3.—Enteric Block ... | ... | ... | 12 „ |
| 4.—Observation Block | ... | ... | 3 „ |
| | | | — |
| | | | 49 |
| | | | — |

This number is sufficient for the needs of the town and Sandgate, with whose Council an Agreement exists for taking the above diseases from that district, a charge being made of £2 2s. a week for each patient.

Although the number of beds in the first three blocks is 46 in all, it is not desirable for that number to be fully occupied for any length of time, as the cubic capacity falls considerably short of that usually recommended, viz., 2,000 cube feet per bed. If this high standard has to be maintained, the number that could be accommodated would be only 30.

The Nursing Staff consists of the Matron, 2 Staff Nurses, and 6 Probationers, 2 Ward Maids, 1 Laundry Maid, Cook, 2 Domestic Maids, Porter and Wife.

I wish again to record my satisfaction with the manner in which the staff have carried out their duties, and the excellent condition maintained in the whole establishment.

Cases during the Year.—During the year the following cases were admitted from your district :—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 101 |
| „ „ Susp. | ... | ... | 1 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | 35 |
| „ Carriers | ... | ... | 3 |
| „ Susp. | ... | ... | 5 |
| Enteric Fever | ... | ... | 3 |
| „ „ Susp. | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | <hr/> 150 <hr/> |

Cases admitted from Hythe, Sandgate and Shorncliffe Camp :

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 17 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | 5 |
| Susp. : Enteric Fever | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | <hr/> 23 <hr/> |

Two deaths, both from Enteric Fever occurred in the Hospital during the year.

The following cases remained under treatment on December 31st, 1914 :—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|----------------|
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 20 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | 5 |
| | | | <hr/> 25 <hr/> |

Disinfection.—All infected bedding, mattresses, clothing and articles of this nature are treated in the “Thresh Steam Disinfector.” For disinfection of rooms, Formalin, either in solution as spray or generated from the Alformant lamp is used.

Prevalence of, and Control over Tuberculosis.—On the 1st February, 1913, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1912 came into force.

The Regulations apply to non-pulmonary Tuberculosis as well as pulmonary. Under them a Medical practitioner is required to transmit a notification of every case of Tuberculosis within 48 hours after becoming aware of it, to the Medical Officer of Health of the District within which the place of residence of the person is situate at the date of notification. A fee of 2s. 6d. for each notification as a private practitioner is paid, and as Medical Officer of a Hospital or under Poor Law, a fee of 1s. is paid.

A Tuberculosis Dispensary has been provided by the Kent County Council, and was opened at the end of December, 1913. A Tuberculosis Nurse has been appointed in connection with the dispensary, which is under the direction of the Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. Reissmann.

Pamphlets giving summaries of instruction and information respecting Tuberculosis and precautions to be taken against the spread of infection from that disease have already been published and circulated where deemed necessary, as all the visits are made by the Medical Officer of Health, it throws a great deal of extra work upon his shoulders.

Dr. Greenwood, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, reports the attendances at the Dispensary during the year were as follows :—

| New Patients. | | Attendances. | | Occasions Open. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Insured. | Non-insured. | Insured. | Non-insured. | |
| 60 | 167 | 621 | 1462 | 102 |

He also reports that when the Folkestone Dispensary was first established there was considerable local opposition which has now diminished. I do not think it can be too often repeated, as I stated in my last report, that the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis stated :—

“The Committee desire to place on record their opinion that a properly conducted institution is not a source of danger to the neighbourhood.”

Dr. Reissman took up duty on October 17th, 1914.

Amount of Hospital Accommodation for cases of Pulmonary Phthisis.—Occasionally early cases are admitted into the Royal Victoria (General) Hospital, but admission is not generally encouraged. Advanced cases are not admitted.

The Kent County Council are building a Hospital at Lenham

Thirty deaths occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and nine under the heading of other Tubercular diseases, including Tubercular Meningitis, giving a death rate per thousand of 0·8 and 0·2 respectively, equal to 1·0 per thousand from all Tubercular causes.

Incidence of Disease.

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and thirty-six notifications of this disease were received. The distribution was as follows :—

| | | | WARDS. | | |
|----------|----|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | | North. | East. | West. |
| January | 7 | | | | |
| February | 5 | | | | |
| March | 12 | 1st Quarter | 13 | 3 | 8 |
| April | 8 | 2nd „ | 14 | 10 | 11 |
| May | 14 | 3rd „ | 9 | 10 | 4 |
| June | 13 | 4th „ | 18 | 23 | 13 |
| July | 10 | | — | — | — |
| August | 7 | | 54 | 46 | 36 |
| Sept. | 6 | | | | |
| October | 14 | | | | |
| Nov. | 19 | | | | |
| Dec. | 21 | | | | |
| | | | 136 | | |

Outbreaks occurred in three separate private Schools accounting for 15 cases. The first School implicated was due to infection caused by a “missed” case. This gave rise to 7 cases.

In the second School the cause was due to a “carrier” case. In this there were three cases.

At the third School the infection was probably imported. This gave rise to 4 cases. A further case after a lapse of five months occurred at this School, but had no connection with the previous outbreak.

Five cases occurred in an outbreak at St. Andrew's Convalescent Home. This was caused by a Belgian soldier, who imported the infection into the Home, the other four cases being domestic servants in that Institution. The Belgian soldier had been removed from the Royal Victoria Hospital where one of the nurses had five days previously developed Scarlet Fever.

Eight cases were found among Refugees who had arrived at this Port. These developed the disease immediately after arrival, and two children were discovered to be peeling, on admission to the Infectious Hospital where they were all isolated.

Of the 30 persons notified over school age, 2 were imported. In 4 cases they were infected by children in the same house. One nurse was probably infected by a "missed" case; 12 were not definitely accounted for, but the probability is that they were infected by contact in public conveyances or places of public resort. The remaining 11 are included under other headings.

Seven cases occurred in one house. These were discovered by the School Nurse Attendance Officer, who found on visiting that three children who were supposed to "have measles" were in the peeling stage.

Of 15 children under school age, three were due to infection at their homes, caused by contact with a "missed" case at a children's party. One was due to infection in the same house. Eleven other cases occurred sporadically. No connection could be traced, nor did any further cases occur in the same house or among contacts.

| School. | Average Attendance. | No. of Cases. | Percentage. |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Dover Road Council | 809 | 12 | 1'4 |
| North Council | 765 | 12 | 1'5 |
| Sidney Street | 804 | 6 | 0'7 |
| Morehall | 407 | 5 | 1'2 |
| Grace Hill | 224 | 7 | 3'1 |
| St. Mary's | 642 | 12 | 1'8 |
| St. Peter's | 323 | 8 | 2'4 |
| Roman Catholic | 102 | 1 | 1'0 |
| Christ Church | 230 | 4 | 1'7 |
| St. Eanswythe | 189 | — | — |
| Sandgate | 214 | — | — |

All the Schools with the exception of Sandgate and St. Eanswythe were affected in proportion to their average attendance. As a rule the cases have been of a mild type. On several occasions children attending at the School clinic were found to be peeling besides. Others discovered during the visits of the School Nurse

Attendance Officer. It is therefore not to be wondered at, that the origin of several cases have not been accounted for, as "missed" cases have been proportionately numerous.

The disease also has been very prevalent in neighbouring districts, inter-communication having increased very much lately.

Diphtheria.—Thirty-nine cases of this disease were notified with distribution as under:—

| | | | | |
|-------------|----|-----|-----------|----|
| 1st Quarter | 7 | ... | East Ward | 22 |
| 2nd „ | 10 | ... | North „ | 13 |
| 3rd „ | 11 | ... | West „ | 4 |
| 4th „ | 11 | | | |

In the first quarter 6 cases occurred in the North Ward, and one in the East.

In the second quarter 2 cases occurred in the North Ward, 6 in the East Ward from 5 infected houses, and 2 in the West Ward, one of the latter being imported.

In the third quarter 2 cases occurred in the North Ward from one house, 7 in the East Ward from 6 infected houses, and 2 in the West Ward, one of which was imported.

In the fourth quarter 3 cases occurred in the North Ward, 4 cases in the East Ward from three infected houses, in addition to which there were 4 Belgian Refugees removed to the Infectious Hospital on arrival at the Port.

Of the total 39 notifications, 6 were under school attendance age, 24 attended the Elementary Schools. Of 7 others of school age, 5 were imported and the other 2 attended private schools. There were 2 adults, one of whom was a Belgian Refugee referred to above.

12 cases or about 32% were discovered through the medium of the School Clinic officials, either during enquiries for cases of absence among scholars, or as the result of swabs taken from the throat or nasal passages at the Clinic itself.

During the investigation of cases 182 swabs were taken, 23 of which proved positive. Several of these were "carrier" cases, which were treated and kept under supervision until three consecutive negative results were obtained.

In nine cases the parents were referred to their own medical attendant, the other three being notified by the Medical Officer of Health.

The supervision over sore throats reported from the Schools has had a marked effect in curtailing the epidemic that occurred in the previous year.

Enteric Fever.—Of 5 cases notified, 3 were imported, 1 being a Belgian Refugee, the 2 others, seamen on board cross channel boats, both of whom were infected at the foreign ports from which they sailed.

Two of local origin occurred sporadically, no definite cause being ascertainable.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—One case appears to have been overlooked, as regards notification, as it was not until the cause of death appeared in the returns, that I drew the attention of the Medical attendant to the fact that he had omitted to notify the case. The child was seven months old.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Two cases were notified. They were visited by the Health Visitor, and reported to the Kent County Council.

Syphilis.—From information, I have been able to obtain Syphilis in the primary stage appears to be almost unknown in the experience of Medical Practitioners here, only cases in the secondary and tertiary stages appearing to come under their observation. These are principally ophthalmic cases, and patients suffering from implication of the nervous system, etc.

Provision has been made for the Wasserman test for Syphilis and for the diagnosis of gonorrheal discharges, at the Kent County Council laboratory, and it is available for the Medical men who wish to take advantage of it.

Treatment by 'Salvarsan' is carried out by the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Small Pox.—Two cases of Smallpox were discovered in September, the morning after they arrived from Boulogne. These were the children of a Polish refugee family, and were aged respectively 5 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. The cases were removed at once to the

Smallpox Hospital, and the contacts in the house at Convalescent Home at which they were staying were re-vaccinated, and kept under observation for 14 days. No further cases occurred.

These cases were of an abortive type, the children having been vaccinated in infancy.

They were the subject of a special report in September.

Vaccination.—The figures in the following table were furnished by the Clerk to the Guardians, and give some idea of the serious reduction in the numbers of infants vaccinated during the last eight years:—

| Year. | Primary Vaccinations. | No. of Births Registered. | Percentage Vaccinated. |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1906 | 404 | 675 | 60 |
| 1907 | 380 | 645 | 59 |
| 1908 | 349 | 647 | 54 |
| 1909 | 319 | 630 | 50 |
| 1910 | 264 | 592 | 44 |
| 1911 | 225 | 581 | 38 |
| 1912 | 219 | 596 | 36 |
| 1913 | 231 | 612 | 37 |
| 1914 | 215 | 605 | 35 |

In other words the number of children vaccinated has fallen from three-fifths to two-fifths of those born, the fall being most noticeable during the years following the Vaccination Act of 1907.

This continued increase in the number of those unprotected by vaccination is becoming a serious question. The immunity against Smallpox, hitherto enjoyed by the country at large, is not likely to last for an indefinite period, more especially since the means of international communication have improved and rapid transit is more the order of the day. This tends to increase the area from which possible infection may arrive.

The idea, that it is not necessary to submit to vaccination until Smallpox has made its appearance, seems to be prevalent. This policy of wait and see, will probably end in a rush for vaccination when an outbreak does occur, that will quickly deplete the existing store of vaccine, leaving many unvaccinated, besides coming too late to protect numbers of those who have been.

Another result of this laxity, is that it necessitates the provision of further accommodation at the Smallpox Hospital, for we must be prepared to treat greater numbers at one time, than has been necessary in the past. It is not sufficient to say that because your Smallpox Hospital has been so seldom used, it is all that is required. Recent experience has proved that it is not, and because you were lucky in escaping an extension in 1911, it does not mean to say that you will always be so fortunate.

Failing the protection afforded by vaccination, it is only reasonable that you should be forearmed by making suitable provision for isolation of Smallpox.

It is a matter for congratulation that you have put in hand the work on the Administrative Block, and other improvements recommended in my last report. This will enable you to deal with a further extension for the accommodation of patients which at the rate of one bed for 3,000 of the population should number at least 12. At present there is only accommodation for 4. It is therefore desirable that extra accommodation for the remaining 8 should be seriously considered.

Diarrhœa.—Seven deaths only were registered from this disease during the year, six occurring under the age of one year, the other being an adult.

Two of the deaths occurred in the month of October, and one each in March, July, August, September, and December.

The precautions taken in past years were again carried out, the Sanitary staff and School Nurses delivering pamphlets and making special visits to districts usually affected.

Cancer.—During the year 57 deaths were registered as due to this disease, which gives a death rate of 1·6 per 1,000. The deaths were distributed as follows :—

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|----|
| West Ward | ... | ... | 20 |
| North Ward | ... | ... | 20 |
| East Ward | ... | ... | 17 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 57 |
| | | | — |

The average for the last seven years is --West Ward 15, North Ward 14, and East Ward 11, which is about the proportion allotted to the population for each Ward, so that there does not appear to be an undue preponderance in any one Ward.

Bacteriological Examinations.—During the year the following examinations for pathogenic organisms were made:—

| DIPHTHERIA. | | Number. | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Positive. | Negative. |
| Medical Practitioners | ... | 63 | | |
| Medical Officer of Health | ... | 182 | | |
| | | <hr/> | | |
| | | 245 | 39 | 206 |
| Sanatorium | | 277 | 93 | 184 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | | 522 | 132 | 390 |
| Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli | | 30 | 7 | 23 |
| Sputum for Blood | ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Blood for Enteric (Widal)... | | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Virulence test (Diphtheria) | | 1 | 1 | — |
| Urine | | 1 | — | 1 |
| Piece of peritoneum of Bovine | | 1 | — | 1 |
| Glands of pig | | 1 | — | 1 |
| Milk for Tubercle Bacilli | ... | 25* | 3 | 22 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | | 591 | 146 | 445 |

* Five milk specimens taken by Veterinary Inspector under Tuberculosis Order.

Total number of specimens, not including Ringworm 591

The number of swabs taken for Diphtheria was heavy on account of the three consecutive negative being required before the discharge of a patient, and also to the necessity of taking swabs from contacts during any outbreak amongst school children.

The Bacteriological examinations for diagnosis of Diphtheria, Enteric fever, Pulmonary Phthisis and Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, also the examination of hair for ringworm are undertaken at the laboratory of the Kent County Council at Maidstone.

Factory and Workshops Act.—In the accompanying Tables provided by the Secretary of State, the number of inspections, defects and remedies and other matters dealing with the Act are recorded.

Bakehouses.—There are forty bakehouses in the Borough, of which three are underground bakehouses. As they comply in every respect with the requirements of the Council, they have been registered. Failure to whitewash walls and ceilings was found in four instances, requiring notices to be served to carry this out.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The estimated population to the middle of 1914, is 34,163. This may be considered a fairly accurate estimate, and closely coincides to the number of persons allotted to inhabited houses, as given in the last census of 1911.

It should be borne in mind, however, that for the last four months of the year there has been a large increase in the population due to the influx of Refugees from Belgium and France, which according to the statistics furnished has increased our population by 15,000 or 20,000. During this period 16 deaths have occurred, and appear in Table 111 of the returns. We are therefore, credited to our disadvantage with these deaths, and at the same time are unable to obtain the benefit of the increase in population, which would have materially reduced our already low death rate.

At the census of 1911, the Ward populations were as follows :

| WARD. | MALES. | FEMALES. | TOTAL. |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| North ... | 5,893 | 7,045 | 12,938. |
| West ... | 3,836 | 8,092 | 11,928. |
| East ... | 4,019 | 4,453 | 8,472. |
| | <hr/> 13,748 <hr/> | <hr/> 19,590 <hr/> | <hr/> 33,338 <hr/> |

Births.—During the year the births registered were 308 males and 297 females, making a total of 605, a decrease of 7 births on the previous year, of this number, however, 37 must be accredited to the Belgian population, who have arrived since August. The birth rate per thousand of the estimated population of the Borough is 17·7 being slightly lower than the previous year, and considerably lower than the birth-rate for the whole country. It will be seen from the following table that the inhabitants of the West Ward must be held responsible, to a large extent, for the low birth-rate:—

| Ward. | Population Estimated. | No. of Births Registered. | Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population. |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| North | 13,320 | 299 | 22·4 |
| West | 12,277 | 106 | 8·6 |
| East | 8,566 | 200 | 23·3 |

Forty illegitimate births were registered during the year, compared with 28 of the preceding year. The total births registered within the district numbered 563 legitimate and 33 illegitimate, making a total of 596. To these are added the births that occurred outside the district, but have been transferred by the Registrar-General to this District, being two legitimate and seven illegitimate, which gives the nett total of 605 births, of whom 40 are illegitimate births.

The illegitimate birth rate for the Borough is therefore 6·5 per cent.

Infantine Mortality.—The number of deaths registered under one year of age was 37, giving the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered of 61·1.

Table IV. gives a detailed account of the deaths from the stated causes in weeks for the first three months of life, and three-monthly periods up to twelve months of life, of infants, divided into different wards, and for the district as a whole.

The death rate is the lowest on record with the exception of 1910, when it was 60·8. The following statements compare the Birth, Death, and Infantile Death rates with those of England and Wales :—

| | Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Births. | | Annual Death Rate per 1000 living. | Birth Rate per 1,000. |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years | Total under 1 year. | | |
| England & Wales .. | 20·41 | 105 | 13·7 | 23·8 |
| Folkestone ... | 9·9 | 61 | 10·4 | 17·7 |

The reduction is principally due to the absence of deaths from Whooping Cough and Measles. There has been a marked decrease in the deaths from wasting diseases. As this rate has been steadily decreasing since action has been taken under the Notification of Births Act, I think it may safely be said that this more rational treatment of infants may be attributed to the action taken under the Act.

Action under Notification of Births Act.—Number of Births notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended December 31st, 1914 543

Equivalent to 91% of the births (596) registered in the Borough.
Still-births 11

The arrangements mentioned in my last Annual Report, whereby the extra School Nurse appointed by the Education Committee, was allowed to devote part of her time as Health Visitor under the Notification of Births' Act has been carried out, and Nurse Crawford has been acting in that capacity.

During the year she has made 576 visits respecting 379 babies. Of this number 379 were primary visits and 197 secondary. Thirteen of these were enquiries into deaths of infants. Babies have been brought to the office and weighed and cards of the weights given to the mothers. In three instances she visited babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. These cases all yielded to treatment.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered within the district was 353, giving a gross death rate of 10·3 per thousand. The deaths among non-residents in the Borough numbered 39. Deaths of residents registered as dying outside the Borough numbered 56. This gives the nett deaths at all ages as 370, a nett death rate of 10·8 per thousand.

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 11 deaths.

The zymotic death rate for the 10 years is as follows:—

| | | | |
|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1905 | ... | ... | 0·9 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | 1·2 |
| 1907 | ... | ... | 0·6 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | 0·8 |
| 1909 | .. | ... | 0·2 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 0·5 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 1·8 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 0·9 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 0·58 |
| 1914 | ... | ... | 0·3 |

The following table shows the deaths caused by these diseases during the past 10 years:—

| | | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
|-------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Small Pox ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Measles ... | 9 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 9 | ... |
| | Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | Whooping Cough | 4 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 7 | ... | 8 | 3 | ... |
| Fever | Typhus ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Simple, cont. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Typhoid ... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Diarrhœa ... | 15 | 40 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| | Scarlet Fever... | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 32 | 44 | 24 | 31 | 10 | 19 | 61 | 31 | 20 | 11 |
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Co-operation of Civil and Military Sanitary Services.—

Acting on the advice contained in a circular of the Local Government Board issued on 31st August, the points laid down in that circular have been followed as closely as possible.

No troops were billeted in the Borough until the end of November, so that the water supply, disposal of refuse and other matters appertaining to drainage, etc., were not required. As regards the control of infectious diseases, however, arrangements were made by which a certain number of beds in our Infectious Hospital were set aside for military cases. These numbered 10 for Scarlet Fever, 8 for Diphtheria, and 8 for Enteric Fever. The total number of cases admitted to the end of the year were 10 of Scarlet Fever, and 4 of Diphtheria, at a rate of £1 2s. 6d. per week per patient. Also the use of our ambulance was afforded for the removal of infectious cases either to the Military Hospital or to our own Sanatorium. The services of the Sanitary Inspector and staff were arranged for, and a quantity of infected material, bedding, etc., was removed and disinfected at our disinfecting station.

A systematic method of notification of infectious cases both by military and civil sanitary officers was arranged and has worked satisfactorily. Since November troops have been billeted in the town in considerable numbers and further arrangements became necessary for dealing with infectious cases as Measles and German

Measles were prevalent among the troops and considerable extra work was thrown upon the sanitary staff in disinfecting billets, etc. The supervision of these billets was difficult at first to carry out, as the billeting arrangements had not been made through the proper channels i.e. the Chief Constable, and it was some time before the correct list could be obtained. The question also arose of the necessity for providing a cleansing station for troops as it was anticipated that it would be necessary to deal with verminous and dirty individuals. This matter is receiving attention as it is deemed undesirable to allow such persons to use the Public Baths. Attention was paid to the more frequent scavenging in districts where troops were billeted. A letter was sent to the Chief Medical Officer giving notice that troops should be warned against indulging in the consumption of shellfish as the source from which they were derived could not be vouched for as being above suspicion.

The action already set in motion has steadily developed and further provision is being made for dealing with the various points which will be dealt with in my next Annual Report.

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

In consequence of the War, the Aliens Act was held in abeyance from 6th August. Nevertheless the Aliens arriving at this Port began to increase, refugees from Belgium being very noticeable.

The headquarters of the Belgian Refugee Committee sent representatives to consider the steps necessary to be taken with regard to these Refugees on landing at Folkestone, and a local Committee was formed to deal with the various phases incidental thereto.

The Local Government Board also took the matter up from a Health standpoint and sent their Inspector, Dr. R. Farrar, to put into operation certain recommendations considered necessary. These were briefly :—

- (1). Medical Inspection at the Port of all passengers landing.
- (2). Detention of infectious or suspicious cases of infectious disease.
- (3). House for observation purposes for suspicious cases.
- (4). Disinfection and cleansing of dirty persons and clothing.
- (5). Increased accommodation at the Smallpox Hospital.

Medical Inspection at the Port of all Passengers landing.—From August 6th to 25th inclusive, I visited all boats coming in at the Port from Boulogne and Flushing to ascertain the class of persons travelling.

The Medical inspection under the recommendations has been carried out since August 26th.

Extra Medical Inspectors were applied for, and Dr. Roker Evans temporarily carried out the duties from September 3rd to 7th inclusive at the rate of £2 2s. per day, after which Dr. Whittaker commenced duty as full time assistant inspector at £5 5s. per week, from September 8th. Assistance was also rendered until September 13th, by 3 Inspectors from the Local Government Board, Drs. Farrar, Arnold and Seymore. On October 14th, Dr. Whittaker resigned owing to ill-health, and Drs. Fletcher and Seymore arrived from the Local Government Board to help in the work of inspection. On October 17th, Dr. Gooderson-Bateman was appointed vice Dr. Whittaker, at the same rate of salary, and has continued the work to the end of the year.

Additional assistance has had to be called in from time to time, Drs. Clark, Evans, Menzies, Nuttall and Wilgress being called in. This help was necessary owing to the increasing number of boats to the uncertainty of their time of arrival, and in order to expedite as rapidly as possible the disembarkation of the passengers.

In several instances the Inspectors had to proceed by boat to vessels lying off the Port and also in the inner harbour, in order to carry out the medical inspection, as no passengers were allowed to land without undergoing the medical inspection, besides satisfying the Alien Restriction Order Officers. The hours during which the inspection was called for necessitated the presence of the staff from 6 a.m. till frequently midnight, and on one occasion 3 a.m.

After the 26th August, Folkestone became the only Port on the South Coast for Continental passenger traffic, the Ostend, Calais and Dieppe services having been diverted from their usual Ports of call in England.

The first great influx came from Paris, due to the expulsion of all foreigners, by order, at the end of August. During the first week of inspection, 53 boats arrived with a total of 20,958 pas-

sengers. From the 10th of September to the 30th of that month, the numbers greatly diminished. The first three weeks in October gave rise to another great influx, due to the rush of Refugees from Belgium, about the time of the fall of Antwerp, from which Port vessels were now arriving laden with Refugees. During this time as many as 10 and 12 boats were arriving daily (most of them after 3 p.m.) the majority coming from Ostend and comprising all manner of craft in addition to the ordinary passenger boats. The passengers on board were of the typical refugee type, having fled with only what they could carry away. One vessel, an English collier alone brought 2,603 passengers, and the average number at that time reached 6,000 per day.

During the latter part of October the number fell off considerably. However, on the night of the 16th, the S.S. Queen arriving from Boulogne was found to have on board the rescued passengers from the "Amiral Ganteaume," which had been torpedoed in mid channel. These numbered about 2,000, some thirty of whom were badly injured, and medical assistance had to be obtained at short notice. On another occasion a smack from Calais, on being boarded was reported to have two infants on board who had died during the passage, and a woman in a serious condition. The former had died from starvation and exposure, and the latter was removed in an ambulance to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

About the middle of November the numbers again increased, as many as 16 vessels arriving on one day, mostly smacks bringing Refugees. From then to the end of the year the number of boats settled down to five on week-days and four on Sundays, coming from Flushing, Calais, Boulogne and Dieppe, and averaging about 1,200 passengers a day.

Special attention of the Medical Inspectors was given to females seen to be in advanced pregnancy on arrival. These cases were referred to the Belgian Relief Committee, and were removed at their instigation to Local Maternity Homes maintained by voluntary effort. Several instances occurred where the birth had occurred during the passage. These were of course promptly removed to the above Maternity Homes.

Detention of Infectious or Suspicious Cases of Infectious Disease.—Owing to the numbers that have been dealt with, and the limited accommodation at which vessels could be berthed

the inspection had to be made as rapidly as possible. However, all those that appeared at all suspicious were put aside for a more detailed examination after the bulk had been passed.

The following Table summarizes the result of the detentions, or action taken with regard to suspected cases of infectious disease, and persons in an uncleanly condition. In several instances it was found necessary to cleanse persons before leaving the ship, this being done under the superintendence of the Sanitary Staff.

| | Number. | Contacts. | Subsequently removed to Sanatorium. |
|---|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Diphtheria | 5 | 12 | 5. |
| „ (carriers) | 2 | — | 2 |
| „ (susp :) | 1 | — | 1 |
| Enteric fever | 2 | — | 2 |
| Measles | 5 | 9 | — |
| „ (susp :) | 1 | 1 | — |
| Whooping Cough | 5 | 8 | — |
| Skin disease | 2 | 1 | — |
| Suspicious | 2 | — | — |
| Washed before being allowed to proceed | 50 | — | — |
| | <hr/> 75 | <hr/> 31 | <hr/> 11 |

In several instances cases of whooping cough were discovered and were allowed to proceed, being placed in locked compartments. These are not included above.

Seventy notifications were forwarded to other Authorities in respect of 196 Refugees, warning the Authorities that they were proceeding to their district. Most of these Refugees were quite destitute and it was thought advisable to let the Authorities know of their arrival.

House for observation purposes for suspicious cases.—

St. Gabriel's Home, Lennard Road, was obtained for this purpose, and a requisite number of rooms were simply furnished. The amount of rent paid during the time this house was in use (37) days was £10 19s. 2d. These premises were given up and 1, Martello Avenue, taken in its place at the rent of £35 per year. A resident caretaker (female) is in charge, who attends to the cleaning and cooking. When necessary a nurse is sent to attend patients who

have been detained there. The cases are all under the charge of the Medical Officer of Health. To this house are also removed cases of sickness that cannot be treated at the Belgian Refugee Committee establishment.

All the cases removed from the Port are accompanied by the Sanitary staff, either in vehicles or walking, thus avoiding any delay or misdirection.

Disinfection and cleansing of dirty persons and clothing.—In several instances persons in a dirty condition were sent to the Public Baths accompanied by a Nurse. Provision was also made for dealing with this class of person, when the Refugee Committee took over the Old Harvey Grammar School, the baths at this institution then being used. Disinfection of clothing etc., was carried out under the superintendence of the Sanitary staff at the disinfectant at the Sanatorium.

Increased accommodation at the Small Pox Hospital.—This has already been dealt with in a previous part of the report.

For a brief period at the beginning of November the attention of the Sanitary Staff was much occupied by the accumulation of Belgian smacks, etc. in the inner harbour, as it was found that the population of these vessels was considerably in excess of the numbers of the crews, many children residing on board. The existing conditions were not favourable to the health of these people, and were likely to become a menace to the health of the Borough. However, it being pointed out to the Refugee Committee steps were taken to remove them to more suitable ports. During the time they were there, the pail system was inaugurated to collect faecal and other refuse, in order to prevent fouling the inner harbour, which is tidal.

At the commencement, as was inevitable, there was a certain amount of want of method and order in dealing with the increasing number of boats and passengers. This was due to unprecedented events causing a congestion of traffic through the Port, which although able to cope with its own special services, was expected suddenly to undertake the whole of the South Coast Traffic between London and Southampton. This, however, soon disappeared and the whole work was carried on with highly commendable method and regularity. This was due mainly to the willing co-operation of the

various staffs namely, The Home Office officials, Customs, and S. E. & C. R. officials who most willingly assisted in carrying out any suggestions that I had to make, and I take the opportunity of cordially thanking them for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

I would also draw your attention to the untiring and willing manner in which your Sanitary staff Messrs. J. Pearson (Chief) H. W. Gill and H. Tunbridge devoted themselves to the work. They were often engaged for long hours in addition to their routine work, not only in aiding the inspection, but in helping to cleanse Refugees, remove them to the Observation House, etc., supervising the sanitary conditions on board the boats, disinfection, and at the beginning in maintaining order and restraining the passengers prior to the services of the special constables.

Their services were most essential to enable the work to be carried out systematically.

Appended is a Table of Meteorological observations taken at the Sanatorium Meteorological Station.

I enclose the Report of Sanitary Inspector for the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

M. G. YUNGE-BATEMAN,

M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H. (CAMB.),
Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY & BUILDING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
FOLKESTONE.

To the Mayor and Members of the Folkestone Corporation.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my 25th Annual Report of the work carried out in my department during the year ending December 31st, 1914. We have exercised great vigilance in detecting any nuisances which might be prejudicial to health and have seen to their prompt abatement. One result of this work is reflected in a very low infantile mortality, and general reduction of the death-rate, and this, notwithstanding an enormous extra amount of work which we have been called upon to perform in connection with the War. This has included assisting in the medical examination of Aliens and Refugees from Belgium, France, and Holland, and the dealing with such cases of infectious disease discovered in this examination, maintaining the same in the Observation House, and carrying out a large amount of disinfecting of rooms and clothing in connection therewith.

The large number of Acts and Orders of the Local Government Board which we have to administer together with the constant increase of returns to be furnished to the Board, entail a great strain on the limited staff of the department. The Acts which we have to administer include the Public Health Act, 1875, and its amending Acts of 1890 and 1907, the Infectious Disease Prevention Act, the Factory and Workshops Act, the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the Margarine Act, the Butter and Margarine Act, the Housing and Town Planning Act, Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations, the Rag Flock Act, the American Mildew Gooseberry Order (now re-introduced) the Corky Scab of Potatoes Order, and the large number of Bye-laws and Orders in force in the Borough for its good rule and government.

As in former years, a systematic house to house inspection has been carried out in such streets that were deemed necessary. These include Linden Crescent, Fernbank Crescent, Bridge Street, Denmark Street, Sidney Street, Greenfield Road and Pavilion Road. Rapid inspections have also been made in most of the streets occupied

by the working classes to ensure prompt removal of house refuse, domestic cleanliness and the proper storage of food, having regard to the Local Government Board's order relating to the prevalence of Epidemic Diarrhoea among children, and a number of intimation notices were served when the need arose. In the latter part of the year inspections were made of those houses where soldiers were billeted, about 7,000 soldiers being billeted in the town. In a few cases overcrowding was found, but these were remedied by verbal request. A slight breakdown in the prompt scavenging (due to the shortness of horses) occurred in many of the streets, and accumulations of refuse were found stored in back yards, but this matter was remedied by the Cleansing Committee.

Lodging and boarding houses were inspected in which inadequate lavatory accommodation was suspected, but in most cases rapid filling flushing cisterns had been provided and very few complaints were made during the year.

During the year 152 intimation notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and many letters sent to ensure the prompt remedying of urgent defects. In some cases interviews with owners of houses were made thus carrying out the instructions of the Sanitary Committee in effecting sanitary improvement in this way rather than by the tedious method of reporting to the Committee and serving legal notices. It was found necessary to serve 56 legal notices including a specification of the work necessary to abate the nuisance. The total number of notices served represented 503 separate nuisances, necessitating many primary and secondary inspections of the work in progress and the testing of the work, if drains, on completion.

School Inspection and Disinfection.—Frequent inspections were made of the sanitary conveniences of the Public Elementary Schools. The respective caretakers have done their work well in keeping the conveniences in a cleanly state, and during the period when many Belgian refugees were temporarily housed at the Dover Road and other Schools, special steps were taken to provide for more frequent cleansing. I received one complaint respecting the manholes at the Morehall Schools, but found this to be due to a stoppage in the syphon trap thus fouling the manhole, which was cleared and cleansed promptly. The conveniences of most of the

Schools have been maintained in a good sanitary condition although at St. Peter's the w.c.'s and urinals are not of modern construction, and there is still an inadequacy of urinal accommodation at the Dover Road Council Schools.

The Morehall Schools were thoroughly disinfected previous to their being used as a Red Cross Hospital. These Schools, however, were not afterwards used as such.

Allotment Gardens and Piggeries.—The piggeries at the Walton Allotment Gardens, Warren Road, and Messrs. Pilcher and Chittenden's gardens, Dover Road have been frequently inspected, and, all being situated a considerable distance from dwelling houses, there has been no complaint respecting them during the year. There has been no serious outbreak of any disease among the piggeries during the year.

Stables, Mews, etc.—These have been periodically inspected and their number continues to decrease on account of many being converted into garages. Although the nuisances from the stables decrease, certain nuisances arise from garages due to oil and petrol being allowed to escape into the drains and thence into the sewers, a practice which is very undesirable.

The dung pits have been cleared fairly regularly and the tenements over the mews have been kept in a fair condition, but in one case notices were served to put a w.c. in order, and the accommodation was found to be inadequate during the period in which soldiers were billeted in these premises.

Milkshops, Dairies and Cowsheds.—These premises have been regularly inspected. 487 inspections were made of the five cowsheds, 17 dairies and the utensils of the 48 purveyors of milk together with their premises where milk was stored.

The paving of the cowsheds at Broadmead Manor Farm has been repaired where it had become badly worn; and also at this farm I have had cause to complain of dirty milking due to the carelessness of the milkers in not properly cleansing their hands. The model cowsheds at Walton Farm are well kept and those at Park

Farm have been further improved during the past year. The dairies in the Borough have been found to be well cleansed, as also have the various utensils, especially where steam boilers are used to ensure steam cleansing of churns, cans, etc. I have found certain churns being returned at the railway stations to be offensive, and in two cases the owners were cautioned as to their being properly cleansed at the farm.

In addition to the inspection of the cowsheds, careful observation has been made, under the Tuberculosis Order, of the health of the cows, and during the year, I have taken 20 samples of milk for bacteriological examination. From those sources of supply which were suspicious, samples were sent to the County Council's Laboratory, where a much more searching examination of the milk samples is made than formerly. Seventeen samples were found satisfactory, but in three cases Tubercle Bacilli were found.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.—During the year 192 inspections have been made under this Act as primary or secondary inspections, in addition to those made under the Public Health Act, and full reports have been presented to the Sanitary and Hospitals Committee, thus forming a continuous record of the stages through which reports have passed. Of the 33 houses inspected, 23 were reported as quite unfit for human habitation, and closing orders were recommended. Ten related to houses where certain works were required to be carried out to render the houses fit for habitation. Plans were submitted to the Committee for alterations, to Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Portland Place, to render these houses fit for human habitation. These were approved, but the owners have failed to execute the work.

In my opinion the progress of all proceedings under this Act is far too slow. Prompt proceedings should be taken to close all houses which are unfit for human habitation, and which cannot be rendered fit. In default of those owners who have failed to carry out remedial work, the Authority should draw up a specification, advertise for tenders for the work, carry it out, and make the cost a charge on the property.

Infectious Disease.—During the year 173 cases have been removed to the Sanatorium, comprising 119 cases of Scarlet fever, 48 of Diphtheria, and 6 of Enteric fever. 17 of the above were Belgian Refugees. After the removal of all cases prompt disinfection has been carried out of the infected rooms at the various houses, and the bedding and other infected articles have been removed to the disinfecting apparatus at the Sanatorium.

The number of rooms disinfected were as follows :—

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----------------|
| After Smallpox | ... | ... | 12 |
| „ Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 143 |
| „ Diphtheria | ... | ... | 43 |
| „ Phthisis ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| „ Measles ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| „ Cancer ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| „ Enteric Fever | ... | ... | 7 |
| „ Whooping Cough ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Miscellaneous (including suspicious infection) ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| | | | <hr/> 285 <hr/> |

In September two cases of Smallpox, which were immediately removed to the Smallpox Hospital, were discovered among a number of the Belgian Refugees from Liege.

Rag Flock Act.—Frequent inspections have been made of Upholsterers' premises, where bedding or such like articles are made or re-made. In all cases the flocks were found to be in conformity with the Act, but it is to be regretted that in re-making any bedding, the same flock, however dirty, may be used, as a case of this character does not come under the Act. One very useful result of this Act, however, has led to a great sanitary improvement of the bedding used by the working classes.

Food Inspection.—During the past year a systematic inspection has been made of all places where food is prepared or sold, and, as far as possible, a bi-weekly inspection is made of the seven slaughter-houses in the Borough during the time of slaughter. All

the carcasses and the viscera are carefully examined. As a considerable number of carcasses are brought into the Borough from the country districts, these are mostly inspected on delivery at the various butchers' shops. Inspections of chilled beef are also made at the Junction Station. The Fish and Fruit hawkers barrows are inspected in the streets they frequent as other work permits. The quantity of foods condemned as unfit for human consumption has been slightly less than in the previous year, and I attribute this to the rigid inspection, by which we get the best class of foods brought into the town, the inferior qualities going into districts where proper inspection is impossible.

Restaurant and Eating-house kitchens are inspected during the time food is being prepared. Attention is paid to the fitness of the food, and to the cleanliness of the cooking utensils.

Periodical inspections of tinned and similar foods in Grocers' shops are made while taking samples under the Food and Drugs Acts, and I am able to report that such foods are now being prepared chiefly in glass or earthenware jars, the danger of metallic poisoning being thereby greatly reduced.

The American Mildew Gooseberry (Fruit) Order, 1912.—This Order, after being suspended, has been re-imposed in Kent, and it became necessary to inspect the fruit vans arriving in the early morning from the fruit gardens of the country districts, as Staple, Woodensborough, Ash, Wingham, etc. A much smaller percentage of the fruit was found affected than in 1912 and 1913, and, where found to exist, the fruit was sorted, and baskets and other receptacles disinfected and cleansed.

Port Sanitary Inspection.—During the past year 43 inspections of coastwise vessels and 148 of vessels arriving from foreign ports, were made on their entering the Harbour. The difference between these figures and those of last year is largely owing to the War, as much of our coast trade has declined, while the number of arrivals of cargo and passenger boats from abroad has largely increased. The latter included a large number of fishing and other craft from Antwerp, Ostend, Nieuport and Dunkirk, laden with War Refugees.

For a period, several of these vessels laid up in the Inner Harbour with a number of their passengers living on board. As this was likely to cause fouling of the Harbour, special receptacles were provided, and other arrangements made for their prompt scavenging.

A very large amount of time has had to be put in by the Sanitary staff, at all hours of the day and night, in assisting in the medical inspection of passengers on the arrival of the boats from abroad. On the discovery of cases of infectious disease, the patients were promptly removed to the Sanatorium, and the contacts to the Observation House, after which thorough disinfection of the boats concerned was carried out.

Common Lodging Houses.—The Common Lodging Houses now numbering four have been regularly inspected and in most cases the Bye-laws have been reasonably complied with. In one case, however, the bedding was found dilapidated and dirty. This was cleansed and renewed, but later in the year it was found necessary to serve a notice on the keeper to cleanse the walls and ceilings of his house, as these had become in a dirty condition. Illness was the excuse advanced by the keeper for his neglect, and, as this was found to be true, a caution was made, which led to an improvement, but it is still necessary to keep a sharp eye on this house.

It is still to be regretted that we have no Bye-laws in force in the Borough relating to houses let in lodgings. There are a number of such houses which are of the character of Common Lodging Houses, but, being informed by the keepers that theirs are “weekly lodgers,” we cannot inspect them as Common Lodging Houses, and we have no Bye-laws in force concerning them. There is, however, a greater necessity in this case than in the ordinary Common Lodging House. I must again give my opinion that there is a great need of a properly constructed and equipped Municipal Common Lodging House (or a large building that could be converted to such use) in the Borough, which I am sure, if large enough, could be made to pay a reasonable interest on the sum invested, besides conferring a great benefit on the class of persons, who, by necessity, have to make their homes in such houses.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Margarine Act, etc.—In the past year I have purchased 94 samples of Food and Drugs for analysis by the Public Analyst. Forty-nine of these were milk,

and three were adulterated with added water to the extent of 5·7% 3·8%, and 6·5% respectfully. Proceedings were taken in two cases, and each were successful, fines of £3 3s. 0d. and £1 15s. 0d. costs, and 10s. 0d., and £1 12s. 0d. costs, respectively being inflicted.

In addition to the food samples, three compounded drug samples were made, the same prescription being sent to three different chemists. Two of them made up fairly correctly, but the third was very carelessly dispensed. Thus 3-drachms Magnesium Sulphate prescribed, contained on analysis 2·6-drachms; Ferrous Sulphate 15 grains prescribed, contained 22 grains; Quinine Sulphate 12 grains prescribed, contained only 9·7 grains; and 3 fluid drachms Dilute Sulphuric Acid prescribed, contained 1·2 fluid drachms. Proceedings were taken before the Borough Bench against the vendor of this sample, and a conviction was obtained. This case illustrates the importance of chemists correctly dispensing prescriptions both as to quality and quantity. In the case of poisons being prescribed in small quantities, which would act as a true medicine, a mistake in dispensing, by which a larger amount might be administered, could have fatal results.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, requires that no preservative shall be added to milk or cream containing less than 35% by weight of milk fat at any stage from the place of production to that of delivery to the purchaser. One sample of cream and one of preserved cream were therefore purchased. In one sample which contained 0·36% of Boracic Acid, not declared, the Sanitary Committee ordered a caution to be sent to the vendor. In the other case the amount of Boracic Acid was disclosed by proper label. No preservatives were found in any of the milk samples.

Table II. at the end of this book contains the particulars and results of the samples taken and the constituent parts of each milk sample. One sample of margarine was sold in contravention of the Act, and a fine of 5s. and £1 10s. 0d. costs was inflicted.

Bakehouses.—There are 40 bakehouses in the Borough, and in three of these, which are underground, more frequent inspections were made. In four cases it was found necessary to caution occupiers of offences against the law regarding bakehouses—one for having dirty dough tubs and covers, walls and ceilings, and three-

the white-washing of whose walls and ceilings was over due. The majority of the bakehouses in the Borough, however, are kept in a good sanitary condition.

Sanitary Reports.—There have been 76 Sanitary Reports issued during the year, after the houses had been inspected and the drainage system tested by the smoke or water test. In few cases have any defects been found, and those were generally of a minor character. In two cases my report was called in question, some small leaks outside the house being discovered on the application of the smoke test with a very severe pressure, but in neither case could injury to health have arisen. The system of granting sanitary reports on houses where the sanitary condition is found to be good, continues to be appreciated.

Factory and Workshops Act.—There are 31 factories, 258 workshops and 36 outworkers' premises in the Borough which have been regularly inspected. The number of outworkers' premises has decreased owing to a larger number of firms having their work done in their own workshops, which is a distinct advantage. Special attention was paid to outworkers' premises where it was expected that Army clothing might be made, but, during my inspections, I did not find any Army clothing being made on these premises; it was all made in the various tailors' workshops.

A complaint by H.M. Inspector of Factories as to means of a secondary exit from the upper rooms of a tailor's workshop was investigated, and a staircase was constructed to form a secondary means of exit in case of fire.

Slaughter-houses.—There are six registered slaughter-houses, and one licensed slaughter-house in the Borough. These necessitated frequent inspections, especially when animals were being slaughtered. The carcasses and viscera of the animals were carefully examined. A number of lungs and livers were found to be slightly affected with Tuberculosis, and these were destroyed.

I have before called attention to the improper position of some of the slaughter-houses and to the necessity of a properly constructed Abattoir, and I can only reiterate what I have stated in former reports, *i.e.*, that it is impossible to carry out proper meat inspection with slaughter-houses scattered all over the Borough.

Shops Act.—The provisions of this Act have been carried out by most of the tradesmen of the Borough in a very fair manner, The operation of the Act as to closing was suspended during July, August and September by the Town Council. Under this Order, all assistants who did not get their weekly half-holiday, became entitled to a fortnight's holiday on full pay. Some difficulty was experienced by some hawkers who were under the impression that they could hawk goods when the shops were closed. These were found to be hawking goods on the early closing days, but on being cautioned, they were cleared from the streets on these days.

New Buildings.—Plans have been submitted to the Highways and Buildings Committee for the erection of 93 new houses, 4 shops, 1 warehouse, 1 school, 9 garages, 4 temporary buildings, and for 34 alterations and additions. Inspections of these buildings in their various stages of construction numbered 1,178, and were made to ensure compliance of the Building Bye-laws and conformity with the approved plans. The drains of all new houses and buildings have been tested by water test, and re-inspected after being covered with concrete.

Public Baths.—During the past year the Baths have been much appreciated, as seen by the great increase of the number of bathers. The boiler capacity at the Baths has been found to be inadequate, and to meet the growing demands on it, and a new boiler has been ordered and will shortly be fixed.

Table IV. at the end of this report gives the weekly and grand total of bathers during the year which is 6,810 more than last year.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the ready and valuable help of my assistants in carrying out my duties during the past year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. PEARSON.

Sanitary Inspector.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

| Premises (1) | Number of | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Inspections (2) | Written Notices (3) | Prosecu- tions (4) |
| Factories (Including Factory Laundries) | 33 | — | — |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries). | 251 | 9 | — |
| Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report). | 164 | 1 | — |
| Totals | 448 | 10 | — |

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

| Particulars. (1) | Number of Defects. | | | Number of Prosecutions. (5) |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | Referred to H.M. Inspector (4) | |
| <i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i> | | | | |
| Want of Cleanliness | 7 | 7 | — | — |
| Want of Ventilation | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Overcrowding | — | — | — | — |
| Want of Drainage of floors | — | — | — | — |
| Other Nuisances | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Sanitary Accommodation | insufficient | — | — | — |
| | unsuitable or defective | — | — | — |
| | not separate for sexes. | — | — | — |
| <i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i> | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (s. 101) | — | — | — | — |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bake-houses (s.s. 97 to 100) | — | — | — | — |
| Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) | — | — | — | — |
| Total | 10 | 10 | — | — |

3.—HOME WORK.

| NATURE OF WORK. | Outworkers' Lists, Section 107. | | | | | | Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108. | | | Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|--------------|---|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | Lists received from Employers. | | | | | | Instances. | Notices served. | Prosecutions. | Instances. | Orders made (S. 110). | Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110) | | | |
| | Sending twice in the year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sending once in the year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lists (2) | Con-tractors (3) | Work-men (4) | Lists (5) | Con-tractors (6) | Work-men (7) | Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (8) | Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists (9) | Failing to send lists. (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wearing Apparel— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) making, &c. ... | 70 | 1 | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) cleaning and washing ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household linen ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lace, lace curtains and nets ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curtains and furniture hangings ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furniture and upholstery ... | 8 | ... | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electro-plate ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| File making ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brass and brass articles ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fur pulling ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cables and chains ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anchor and grapnels ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cart gear ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Locks, latches and keys ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umbrellas, &c.... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Artificial flowers ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nets, other than wire nets ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tents ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sacks ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Racquet and tennis balls ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paper &c. boxes, paper bags ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brush making ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pea picking ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feather sorting... .. | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carding. &c., of buttons, &c. ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stuffed toys ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Basket making ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chocolates and sweetmeats ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cosaques, Christmas Crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Textile weaving ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 78 | 1 | 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4.—Registered Workshops.

| Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year. | | | | | | | Number. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| (1) | | | | | | | (2) |
| Bakehouses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Tailors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Bootmakers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Upholsterers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Dressmakers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 |
| Milliners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Others | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| Total number of Workshops on Register ... | | | | | | | 264 |

5.—Other Matters

| Class. | Number. |
|--|--|
| (1) | (2) |
| Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :— | |
| Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) | — |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) { | Notified by H.M. Inspector... — |
| | Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... — |
| Other | — |
| Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :— | |
| Certificates granted during the year... .. | — |
| In use at the end of the year | 3 |

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

| Year. | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | Births. | | | Total Deaths Registered in the District. | | Transferable Deaths.† | | Nett Deaths belonging to the District. | | | |
|-------|--|----------------------|---------|-------|--|-------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | | Un-corrected Number. | Nett, | | Number. | Rate. | of Non-residents registered in the District. | of Residents not registered in the District. | Under 1 Year of Age | | At all Ages. | |
| | | | Number. | Rate. | | | | | Number. | Rate per 1,000 Nett Births. | Number. | Rate. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 1909 | 35,970 | 630 | — | 17·5 | 395 | 10·9 | 14 | 13 | 57 | 90·4 | 394 | 10·9 |
| 1910 | 36,630 | 592 | — | 16·1 | 360 | 9·8 | 14 | 20 | 36 | 60·8 | 366 | 9·9 |
| 1911 | 33,566 | 571 | 581 | 17·3 | 387 | 11·5 | 45 | 45 | 67 | 115·3 | 387 | 11·5 |
| 1912 | 33,950 | 573 | 596 | 17·5 | 387 | 11·1 | 47 | 64 | 39 | 65·4 | 404 | 11·8 |
| 1913 | 34,163 | 595 | 612 | 17·9 | 375 | 10·9 | 45 | 41 | 40 | 65·3 | 371 | 10·8 |
| 1914 | 34,163 | 596 | 605 | 17·7 | 353 | 10·3 | 39 | 56 | 37 | 61·1 | 370 | 10·8 |

†“ Transferable Deaths ” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 2630

Total Population at all ages

...

33,495

Total families or separate occupiers

...

7058

At Census of 1911

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

| Notifiable Disease. | Number of Cases Notified. | | | | | | | | | | Total Cases notified in each Locality. | | | Total Cases removed to Hospital |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| | At all Ages. | At Ages—Years. | | | | | | | West Ward. (1) | North Ward. (2) | East Ward. (3) | | | |
| | | Under 1 | 1 & under 5 years. | 5 & under 15 years. | 15 & under 25 years. | 25 & under 45 years. | 45 & under 65 years. | 65 and upwards | | | | | | |
| Small Pox | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Cholera (C) Plague (P) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) | 39 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 13 | 22 | ... | 35 | ... |
| Erysipelas | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | 136 | ... | 18 | 23 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 54 | 46 | ... | 101 | ... |
| Typhus Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric Fever | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Relapsing Fever (R) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Continued Fever (C) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poliomyelitis | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 114 | ... | ... | 15 | 24 | 12 | ... | 3 | 16 | 53 | 45 | ... | 14 | ... |
| Other forms of Tuberculosis | 23 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 12 | 7 | ... | 8 | ... |
| Chicken Pox | 7 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 341 | 7 | 31 | 42 | 45 | 17 | 4 | ... | 69 | 140 | 132 | ... | 164 | ... |

Isolation Hospital, Warren Road, East Ward, and Small Pox Hospital, Dover Road, North Ward—provided by Folkestone Corporation.

Royal Victoria Hospital, (General) Radnor Park Avenue, North Ward—Subscription. Benenden Sanatorium, Kent—H.M. Insurance Commissioners.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WHOLE DISTRICT.

[illegible]

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.—WEST WARD.

[illegible]

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—NORTH WARD.

[illegible]

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—EAST WARD.

[illegible]

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WHOLE DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

| Cause of Death. | | | Under 1 week. | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 4 weeks. | 4 weeks & under 3 Months. | 3 months & under 6 months. | 6 months & under 9 months. | 9 months & under 12 months. | Total Deaths under 1 Year, |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| All causes | Certified | ... | 8 | 4 | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 34 |
| | Uncertified | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Small Pox | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chicken Pox | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria and Croup | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Convulsions | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Laryngitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 6 |
| Diarrhoea | | | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 5 |
| Enteritis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Gastritis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syphilis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rickets | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Suffocation, overlying | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Injury at Birth | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Atelectasis | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Congenital Malformations | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Premature Birth | | | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus | | | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 7 |
| Other causes | | | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| Totals | | | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | 13 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 37 |

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate ... 565
 Illegitimate ... 40

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

Legitimate Infants ... 32
 Illegitimate Infants ... 5

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—WEST WARD DISTRICT.
INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

| Cause of Death. | | | Under 1 week. | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 4 weeks. | 4 weeks and under 3 months. | 3 months & under 6 months. | 6 months & under 9 months. | 9 months & under 12 months. | Total Deaths under 1 year. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| All causes | Certified | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 |
| | Uncertified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Small Pox | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Chicken Pox | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Measles | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Scarlet Fever | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Whooping Cough | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Diphtheria and Croup | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Erysipelas | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Tuberculous Meningitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Abdominal Tuberculosis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Other Tuberculous Diseases | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Convulsions | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Laryngitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bronchitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| { Diarrhœa | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| { Enteritis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Gastritis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Syphilis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Rickets | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Suffocation, overlying | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Injury at Birth | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Atelectasis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Congenital Malformations | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Premature Birth | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| { Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus | | | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Other causes | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Totals | | | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 5 |

| NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR. | | | | NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR. | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|----|--------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Legitimate | ... | ... | 94 | Legitimate Infants | ... | ... | 3 |
| Illegitimate | ... | ... | 12 | Illegitimate Infants | ... | ... | 2 |

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—NORTH WARD DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

| Cause of Death. | | | Under 1 Week, | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 4 weeks. | 4 weeks & un- der 3 months. | 3 months & un- der 6 months. | 6 months & un- der 9 months. | 9 months & un- der 12 months. | Total Deaths under 1 year. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| All causes | Certified | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| | Uncertified | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Small Pox | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chicken Pox | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria and Croup | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Convulsions | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Laryngitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Diarrhœa | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Enteritis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gastritis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syphilis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rickets | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Suffocation, overlying | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Injury at Birth | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Atelectasis | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Congenital Malformations | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Premature Birth | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus | | | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Other causes | | | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| Totals | | | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 18 |

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Legitimate | ... | ... | 281 |
| Illegitimate | ... | ... | 18 |

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Legitimate Infants | ... | ... | 17 |
| Illegitimate Infants | ... | ... | 1 |

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE—EAST WARD DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1914. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under
1 Year of Age.

| Cause of Death. | | | Under 1 Week. | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 4 weeks. | 4 weeks & under 3 months. | 3 months & under 6 months. | 6 months & under 9 months. | 9 months & under 12 months. | Total Deaths under 1 Year. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| All causes | Certified | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 12 |
| | Uncertified | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Small Pox | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chicken Pox | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria and Croup | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuberculous Meningitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Abdominal Tuberculosis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Convulsions | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Laryngitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bronchitis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Diarrhœa | | | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| Enteritis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gastritis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Syphilis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rickets | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Suffocation, overlying... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Injury at Birth | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Atelectasis | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Congenital Malformations | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Premature Birth | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 |
| Other causes | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | | | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | 2 | 14 |

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR.

| | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Legitimate | ... | ... | 190 |
| Illegitimate | ... | ... | 10 |

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Legitimate Infants | ... | ... | 12 |
| Illegitimate Infants | ... | ... | 2 |

FOLKESTONE METEOROLOGICAL CHART, 1914.

| MONTH. | Mean Temp. | Absolute | | Mean Max. | Mean Min. | Mean Daily Range. | Sunshine per <i>Jordan's Recorder.</i> hours. | Rainfall. | Relative Humidity. | No. of Sunless Days. | No. of Rainy Days. |
|-----------|------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|---|-----------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | Max. | Min. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Degrees | Degrees | Degrees | Degrees | Degrees | | | | | |
| JANUARY | 37.2 | 53.9 | 26.8 | 41.1 | 33.4 | 7.7 | 29.92 | 1.06 | 91 | 14 | 11 |
| FEBRUARY | 43.6 | 53.8 | 31.6 | 48.2 | 39.1 | 9.1 | 115.46 | 2.19 | 88 | 5 | 16 |
| MARCH | 44.3 | 57.7 | 31.2 | 49.7 | 38.9 | 10.8 | 116.75 | 4.62 | 86 | 2 | 22 |
| APRIL | 50.2 | 69.8 | 35.8 | 56.3 | 44.1 | 12.2 | 250.15 | 1.20 | 78 | 1 | 11 |
| MAY | 52.6 | 72.6 | 39.2 | 59.1 | 46.1 | 13.0 | 237.82 | 0.55 | 72 | — | 13 |
| JUNE | 57.2 | 78.4 | 43.2 | 63.7 | 50.7 | 13.0 | 260.47 | 2.82 | 74 | — | 9 |
| JULY | 61.9 | 78.0 | 49.2 | 67.7 | 56.1 | 11.6 | 211.30 | 1.41 | 77 | — | 10 |
| AUGUST | 63.2 | 76.3 | 51.8 | 69.4 | 57.1 | 12.3 | 251.50 | 1.15 | 75 | 2 | 10 |
| SEPTEMBER | 58.6 | 71.8 | 43.9 | 64.5 | 52.7 | 11.8 | 242.70 | 1.08 | 74 | — | 8 |
| OCTOBER | 52.5 | 62.7 | 41.1 | 57.2 | 47.9 | 9.3 | 97.20 | 3.33 | 80 | 5 | 18 |
| NOVEMBER | 46.7 | 60.3 | 30.3 | 51.4 | 42.0 | 9.4 | 80.06 | 2.94 | 82 | 8 | 18 |
| DECEMBER | 43.2 | 53.8 | 30.8 | 47.6 | 38.8 | 8.8 | 32.15 | 6.37 | 88 | 11 | 24 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|-----|----------------|
| Mean Temperature for Year | ... | 50°.9 | Total Rainfall | ... | 28.72 inches. |
| " Daily Maximum Temperature | | 56°.3 | " Sunshine | ... | 1925.49 hours. |
| " " Minimum | " | 45°.5 | No. of Sunless Days | ... | 48. |
| " " Range | ... | 10°.7 | " Rainy Days | ... | 170. |
| " Relative Humidity | ... | 80. | | | |

TABLE I.

**Nuisances under the Public Health Acts dealt with and
abated during the year.**

| | |
|----|---|
| 13 | House drains and branches re-laid. |
| 9 | Drains repaired. |
| 6 | Manholes provided. |
| 23 | Blocked drains cleared. |
| 6 | Soilpipes repaired. |
| 8 | Gutters repaired. |
| 4 | Downspouts repaired. |
| 4 | New W.C.'s provided. |
| 12 | W.C.'s repaired. |
| 6 | Flushing cisterns repaired. |
| 17 | Glazed sinks provided. |
| 15 | Glazed sinks provided where no sinks existed. |
| 15 | Traps provided to sinks and baths. |
| 8 | Roofs repaired. |
| 6 | Dampness abated. |
| 30 | Yard and scullery pavings repaired. |
| 22 | Ventilation provided to bedrooms. |
| 4 | Through ventilation provided. |
| 20 | Houses provided with separate drinking water. |
| 4 | Dirty houses cleansed. |
| 2 | Cases of overcrowding abated. |
| 98 | Dustbins provided. |
| 4 | Offensive accumulations removed. |
| 3 | Bakehouse nuisances abated. |
| 7 | Slaughter-house nuisances abated. |
| 56 | Miscellaneous nuisances abated. |

TABLE II.
Foods and Drugs purchased during the Year.

| DATE. | DESCRIPTION. | RESULT. | REMARKS. |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| Jan. 30th | 1 Margarine | — | Sold in contravention of the Margarine Acts. Fined 5/- and 30/- costs. |
| Feb. 9th | 1 Butter | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Margarine | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Nut Margarine | Genuine | |
| " " | 2 Flours | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Self-raising Flour | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Ground Ginger | Genuine | |
| " 10th | 8 New Milks | 7 Genuine | One sample contained 5·7 per cent. extraneous water. Fined £3 3s. and £1 15s. costs. All the samples were free from preservatives |
| Apr. 11th | 10 New Milks | 9 Genuine | One sample contained 3·8 per cent. of added water. Vendor cautioned by Sanitary Committee. All samples were free from preservatives |
| " " | 1 Flour | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Butter | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Lard | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Margarine | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Cheese | Genuine | |
| May 28th | 2 Margarine | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Self-raising Flour | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Lard | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Mustard | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Shrimp Paste | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Butter | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Cheese | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Rice | Genuine | |
| " " | 8 New Milks | Genuine | All these samples were free from preservatives. |
| Aug. 10th | 6 New Milks | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Butter | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Rice | Genuine | All these samples were free from preservatives. |
| " " | 1 Lard | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Raspberry Jam | Genuine | |
| " " | 1 Cream | — | Contained 0·36 boracic acid not declared. Cautioned by Sanitary Committee. |
| " 11th | 1 Preserved Cream | Genuine | |
| | 3 New Milks | Genuine | All free from preservatives. |

TABLE II.—Foods and Drugs purchased during the Year (*Continued*).

| DATE. | DESCRIPTION. | RESULT. | REMARKS. |
|-----------|---|-----------|--|
| Oct. 24th | 1 Lard Compound | Genuine | Taken at Harbour on arrival of Flushing boat. Copy of analysis sent to Local Government Board. |
| „ 21st | 6 New Milks | 5 Genuine | 1 sample contained 6.5 per cent. added water. Fined 10/- and 32/- costs. |
| Oct. 20th | 1 Mustard | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Pearl Barley | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Irish Whisky | Genuine | • |
| „ „ | 2 Butters | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Bread & Butter | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Scotch Barley | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 3 Medicines (made up from prescription) | 2 Genuine | 1 Inaccurately dispensed. Fined 10/- and 32/- costs |
| Dec. 11th | 1 Butter | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Lard | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Cheese | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Shrimp & Salmon Paste | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Rice | Genuine | |
| „ 12th | 1 Cocoa | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 1 Cocoa Essence | Genuine | |
| „ „ | 4 New Milks | Genuine | All samples were free from preservatives. |
| „ 11th | 4 New Milks | Genuine | |

TABLE III.
BOROUGH SANATORIUM.
FOLKESTONE.

| Disease. | Males. | Females. | Adults. | Children. | Totals. |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 40 | 61 | 20 | 81 | 101 |
| Suspicious Scarlet Fever ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Diphtheria ... | 16 | 19 | 2 | 33 | 35 |
| Suspicious Diphtheria | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Diphtheria Carriers | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Enteric Fever ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Suspicious Enteric Fever ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 |

Total for all—150.

SANDGATE.

| Disease. | Males. | Females. | Adults. | Children. | Totals. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 |

Total for all—7.

MILITARY HOSPITAL (Shorncliffe Camp).

| Disease. | Males. | Females. | Adults. | Children. | Totals. |
|---------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 |
| Diphtheria ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Suspicious Enteric Fever ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |

Total for all 16.

TABLE IV.

Each weekly column of figures is divided into two sub-columns. The first column gives the number of males using the baths, and the second column gives the number of females. The number of bathers is 6,810 more than last year.

| MONTH. | | 1st Week | | 2nd Week | | 3rd Week | | 4th Week | | 5th Week | | Totals | |
|---------------------|-------|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|-----|--------|-------|
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| January | at 6d | 31 | 4 | 57 | 9 | 56 | 3 | 44 | 2 | 47 | 7 | 235 | 25 |
| | „ 2d | 79 | 52 | 268 | 162 | 233 | 127 | 211 | 153 | 210 | 140 | 1001 | 616 |
| | „ 1d | 6 | 3 | 20 | 15 | 9 | — | 5 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 57 | 47 |
| February | „ 6d | 56 | 5 | 60 | 3 | 56 | 8 | 59 | 5 | | | 231 | 21 |
| | „ 2d | 260 | 167 | 244 | 181 | 263 | 183 | 244 | 186 | | | 1011 | 717 |
| | „ 1d | 16 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 23 | 11 | 16 | 20 | | | 72 | 68 |
| March | „ 6d | 62 | 6 | 62 | 4 | 50 | 11 | 66 | 8 | | | 240 | 29 |
| | „ 2d | 295 | 184 | 256 | 203 | 236 | 136 | 277 | 208 | | | 1064 | 731 |
| | „ 1d | 17 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 8 | 27 | 23 | | | 84 | 67 |
| April | „ 6d | 70 | 10 | 75 | 15 | 89 | 7 | 102 | 12 | | | 336 | 44 |
| | „ 2d | 320 | 204 | 303 | 202 | 331 | 185 | 412 | 282 | | | 1366 | 873 |
| | „ 1d | 25 | 16 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 19 | 35 | 24 | | | 113 | 83 |
| May | „ 6d | 85 | 8 | 82 | 12 | 106 | 14 | 113 | 12 | 106 | 23 | 492 | 69 |
| | „ 2d | 334 | 248 | 376 | 256 | 334 | 216 | 458 | 313 | 401 | 298 | 1903 | 1331 |
| | „ 1d | 30 | 21 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 17 | 28 | 46 | 26 | 29 | 127 | 143 |
| June | „ 6d | 103 | 18 | 105 | 28 | 133 | 20 | 116 | 29 | | | 457 | 95 |
| | „ 2d | 418 | 252 | 400 | 316 | 483 | 322 | 434 | 349 | | | 1735 | 1239 |
| | „ 1d | 29 | 38 | 33 | 38 | 29 | 57 | 33 | 65 | | | 124 | 198 |
| July | „ 6d | 135 | 22 | 102 | 27 | 138 | 30 | 122 | 41 | 144 | 42 | 641 | 168 |
| | „ 2d | 537 | 355 | 372 | 299 | 475 | 350 | 450 | 332 | 477 | 416 | 2311 | 1752 |
| | „ 1d | 35 | 55 | 32 | 49 | 27 | 39 | 15 | 55 | 24 | 57 | 133 | 255 |
| August | „ 6d | 112 | 48 | 117 | 53 | 134 | 34 | 119 | 29 | | | 482 | 164 |
| | „ 2d | 410 | 302 | 434 | 455 | 406 | 398 | 410 | 392 | | | 1660 | 1547 |
| | „ 1d | 13 | 21 | 28 | 72 | 18 | 63 | 8 | 43 | | | 67 | 199 |
| Sept. | „ 6d | 134 | 31 | 136 | 34 | 156 | 21 | 168 | 37 | | | 594 | 123 |
| | „ 2d | 480 | 410 | 417 | 381 | 472 | 305 | 597 | 362 | | | 1966 | 1458 |
| | „ 1d | 15 | 62 | 27 | 50 | 14 | 46 | 21 | 47 | | | 77 | 205 |
| October | „ 6d | 157 | 24 | 128 | 17 | 164 | 21 | 184 | 13 | 177 | 13 | 810 | 88 |
| | „ 2d | 609 | 337 | 474 | 314 | 545 | 274 | 586 | 316 | 667 | 263 | 2881 | 1504 |
| | „ 1d | 10 | 51 | 22 | 48 | 15 | 29 | 19 | 34 | 18 | 30 | 84 | 192 |
| Nov. | „ 6d | 179 | 24 | 147 | 18 | 130 | 9 | 154 | 13 | | | 610 | 64 |
| | „ 2d | 638 | 271 | 558 | 252 | 418 | 170 | 489 | 227 | | | 2103 | 920 |
| | „ 1d | 22 | 42 | 18 | 26 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 27 | | | 61 | 104 |
| Dec. | „ 6d | 153 | 13 | 118 | 21 | 141 | 12 | 133 | 11 | | | 545 | 57 |
| | „ 2d | 534 | 194 | 439 | 218 | 463 | 228 | 554 | 203 | | | 1990 | 843 |
| | „ 1d | 18 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 14 | 37 | | | 57 | 89 |
| Totals of 6d. Baths | | | | | | | | | | | | 5673 | 947 |
| Totals of 2d. Baths | | | | | | | | | | | | 20991 | 13531 |
| Totals of 1d. Baths | | | | | | | | | | | | 1056 | 1650 |

| | | |
|-------------|-----|--------|
| Grand Total | ... | 43,848 |
|-------------|-----|--------|

TABLE V.

**Food condemned and destroyed from within
the Borough.**

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| 2 | carcases of pigs | ... | ... | Tuberculosis |
| 2 | sets of pigs plucks | ... | ... | „ |
| 2 | „ beasts lungs | ... | ... | „ |
| 1 | bovine liver, spleen, and diaphragm | ... | ... | „ |
| 1 | „ „ „ „ | ... | ... | Cirrhosis |
| 896 | lbs. yeast. | | | |
| 622 | „ beef. | | | |
| 224 | „ escallops. | | | |
| 112 | „ codfish. | | | |
| 96 | „ sweetbreads. | | | |
| 43 | „ tripe. | | | |
| 26 | „ kidney knob. | | | |
| 25 | „ mutton. | | | |
| 1 | turkey—18 lbs. | | | |

TABLE VI.

**Weight and description of Imported Food inspected
at the Harbour.**

FLUSHING.

| <i>Description.</i> | | | <i>tons.</i> | <i>cwts.</i> | <i>qrs.</i> |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Margarine | ... | ... | 8064 | 19 | — |
| Yeast | ... | ... | 1677 | 10 | 2 |
| Fruit and Vegetables | ... | ... | 966 | — | 1 |
| Veal | ... | ... | 969 | 1 | — |
| Bacon | ... | ... | 802 | 17 | — |
| Fish | ... | ... | 711 | 2 | — |
| Cheese | ... | ... | 549 | 13 | 2 |
| Oysters | ... | ... | 540 | 3 | 2 |
| Offal | ... | ... | 496 | 13 | — |
| Shrimps | ... | ... | 317 | — | 2 |
| Rabbits | ... | ... | 189 | 13 | 1 |
| Mutton | ... | ... | 158 | 7 | — |
| Game | ... | ... | 102 | 9 | — |
| Mussels | ... | ... | 90 | 9 | — |
| Beef | ... | ... | 79 | 13 | — |
| Eggs | ... | ... | 73 | 10 | 1 |
| Butter | ... | ... | 49 | 15 | — |
| Lard | ... | ... | 43 | 4 | 2 |
| Head Legs & Tongues (salted) | ... | ... | 35 | 6 | — |
| Condensed Milk | ... | ... | 31 | — | — |
| Kidneys... | ... | ... | 28 | 9 | — |
| Poultry | ... | ... | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Preserved Meat | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 3 |
| Meat | ... | ... | 8 | 16 | — |
| Nuts | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | — |
| Suet | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | — |
| Sweetbreads | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Winkles... | ... | ... | 4 | 18 | — |
| Cocoa Powder | ... | ... | 3 | 10 | — |
| Compound Lard | ... | ... | | 7 | — |
| Lobsters | ... | ... | | 3 | 3 |
| Fish (cured) | ... | ... | | | 2 |
| Frogs | ... | ... | | | 1 |
| 102,575 carcasses of pork | ... | ... | 4637 | 5 | — |

BOULOGNE.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|---|
| Fruit and Vegetables | ... | ... | 16042 | 2 | — |
| Poultry | ... | ... | 480 | — | — |
| Meat | ... | ... | 119 | 9 | 3 |
| Fish | ... | ... | 68 | 16 | 3 |
| Butter | ... | ... | 19 | 13 | — |
| Sausage Skins | ... | ... | 16 | — | 3 |
| Eggs | ... | ... | 9 | 11 | 3 |

TABLE VI.—Weight and description of Imported Foods inspected at the Harbour (*Continued*).

| <i>Description.</i> | | | <i>tons.</i> | <i>cwts.</i> | <i>qrs.</i> |
|--|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Escallops | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | — |
| Cheese | ... | ... | 4 | 19 | 1 |
| Yeast | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | 2 |
| Suet | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Oysters | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | — |
| Rabbits | ... | ... | | 11 | — |
| Tripe | ... | ... | | 7 | 2 |
| Livers | ... | ... | | 5 | — |
| Game | ... | ... | | 3 | — |
| Kidneys | ... | ... | | 1 | — |
| 239 carcasses of pork | ... | ... | 10 | 12 | 1 |
| DIEPPE. | | | | | |
| Fruit and Vegetables | ... | ... | 59 | 11 | |
| Margarine | ... | ... | 17 | 2 | |
| Poultry | ... | ... | 13 | 14 | |
| Suet | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | |
| Fish | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| OSTEND. | | | | | |
| Yeast | ... | ... | 169 | 8 | |
| Rabbits | ... | ... | 31 | 16 | |
| Shrimps | ... | ... | 5 | 15 | |
| Poultry | ... | ... | | 3 | |
| CALAIS. | | | | | |
| Fruit and Vegetables | ... | ... | 36 | 6 | |
| Poultry | ... | ... | 8 | 14 | |
| Eggs | ... | ... | 2 | 18 | |
| RE-EXPORTED. | | | | | |
| 1 carcase of pork to Flushing suffering from hydraemia. | | | | | |
| 644 tubs of raspberries weighing 371 cwts. to Flushing, fermented and generally in a bad state. | | | | | |
| 5 crates of Ox livers to Boulogne, Cyrotic affected with abscesses, also in a putrid condition and not in accordance with regulations. | | | | | |
| DESTROYED. | | | | | |
| 1 hind quarter of pork weighing 16 lbs. from Flushing, badly bruised. | | | | | |
| 1 hind quarter of pork weighing 4 lbs. from Flushing, blood tumours. | | | | | |
| 1 sheep's liver from Flushing, Cystic. | | | | | |
| 1 carcase pork weighing 65 lbs. from Flushing suffering from hydraemia. | | | | | |
| 2 carcasses pork weighing 107 and 71 lbs. from Boulogne suffering from tuberculosis. | | | | | |

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

Report for the Year ending 31st December, 1914.

1.—Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

| | (a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative. | (b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present. |
|-------|--|--|
| Milk | ... 49 | Nil |
| Cream | ... 1 | 1 |

Nature of preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

Boric Acid 0·36

Vendor cautioned by
Sanitary Committee.

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| (i) Correct statements made | ... 1 |
| (ii) Statements incorrect | |
| Total | ... 1 |

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| (i) Above 35 per cent. | ... 1 |
| (ii) Below 35 per cent. | |
| Total | ... 1 |

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved creams in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

Nil

(d) Particulars in each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with and action taken.

(See above)

3.—Thickening substance. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found.

Nil